NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,

MANAGER. BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

Volume XXXII...... No. 162

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom-

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-site Key York Hotel.—Pauer, on the Denon, The Doctor

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-TREASURE TROVE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL

INVING HALL, Irving place.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Breadway, opposite Meliopelica Hord—In their Etriopian Entertain-Etriopian Enterior. Dancing and Burlesques.—Terasuhe noya bureak Gold Hunyers—Polynical Address. EELLY & LEON'S MINSPRELS, 720 Broadway, oppo-sitetie New York Hotel.—In THEIR SONGS, DANOES, ECCEN-materia, Burlesques, &c.—Norma—The Japs.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street.—Guiven & Christy's Minstring.— PROPERTY METERS OF THE REVAL'S REPREZVOICE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. --Comic focalism Nauso Minstreisy, Burlesques, Balley Division issuement, &c. --The White Crook.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.
BALLET, PARCE, PANTONINE, BURLESQUEE, ETHIOPIAN
COME AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN COMCRES, at 8 o'Clock P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermiopian Min-

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third arrest and Broadway, at 5.—Moving Min-mon ov The Fileaux's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scanza. Matines every afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway.

FEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROSST.-THE WASHINGTON

TWINS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE
LICETURES DAILT. Open from 8 A.M. IIII 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

rance and Russia still pour forth congratulations t the Czar on his escape. The Italian Parliament rejected the plan of the Minister of Finance for raising a loan sed on the proceeds of a church property tax. Two Penian colonels from America have been arrested in Ireland. An English expedition has sailed for Africa to search for Doctor Livingstone.

The London Stock Exchange was closed for a holiday. Cotton declined % of a penny in Liverpool, closing with middling uplands at 11% pence. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull.

Additional mail details of our cable despatches, dated to the 30th of May, are published in our columns to-day Our special correspondence from St. Petersburg, dated on the 23d of May, details the progress of the negotia-tions going on between the United States and Russian governments for the trading off of the Miantonom and other first class American iron-clads against a por tion of the purchase money due for the territory of Russian America. The writer also explains some points of difficulty which may arise in the transfer of the pro-

De members of the joint commission, Russians and Americans, who will be authorized to deliver and receive the property, are likely to have to discharge some very nalities. Their duties will cause

The following telegram from Cork, dated May 27, is published in the London journals:—"On Thursday night Fenian force, who fought with bludgeons and staves. desperate fight ensued, in which many on both sides seen to fall. Ultimately the military were driver

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The Street Commissioner was directed to cause the East Broadway Railroad Company to remove cars which were blockading certain streets. A resolution was referred to fa favor of appointing a committee of five from each Board for the purpose of getting up a regatta on the Fourth of July. A report of the Committee on Railgoads in favor of prohibiting the Hudson River Railroad Company from running their steam cars below Fifty-third street was presented and debeted, and was made the special order for the next meeting. The Mayor getood a resolution passed by the Common Council generaling a resolution which authorized the Comptrolle sell ferry franchises and wharves, piers and The Roard adjourned to meet at twelve o'clock to day

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, esolution was adopted requesting the comptroller furnish a list of all leases of city property made since 1862, the names of the persons with made, the terms, and the reasons why the sanction of the Corporation was not obtained. The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication informing the Board of the result of the prosecution by him of the sureties o

vessels, carrying over four thousand passenger came into this port yesterday. They were found to be in good sanitary condition, and allowed to pass at Quar antine without detention. The ship Arnold Bonning was also allowed to come up after having been detained since Friday. The cholera is reported to have disappear ed from nearly all parts of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. King, each twenty-four years of age, were found dead in their bad at No. 30 East Nineteentl street last evening, under circumstances which plainly and had then committed suicide. A builet hole was found in the wife's left temple and another in the hus band's right temple. The pistol, which he still held in his hand, was a small four-barrelled revolver, from which three shots had been discharged.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold closed

The transactions in domestic produce were rather more liberal yesterday, and prices as a general thing were higher, while imported merchandise was moder ately active at about previous prices. Coffee was steady. Cotton was a shade easier, On 'Change flour was n notive and 5c. a 10c. per barrel higher. Wheat was quiet, but firm. Corn opened firm, but closed heavy at a decline of 2c. a 3c. Oats were dull and nominal. Port was active, but at a decline of 58c. per barrel. Beel was steady, while lard was heavy, though more active. Freights were a shade firmer. Whiskey continued fire Naval stores were dull. Petroleum was unchanged.

beef cattle was characterized by extreme depression and holders being exceedingly anxious to realize wer obliged to grant a concession of fully 1c. per ib.; in some cases inferior qualities were disposed of at a still greater reduction. The demand, however, was active, and about all the offerings found purchasers. Extra quality commanded 19c., prime 18c. a 181/c., first mality 17%c. a 17%c., while fair to good lots brought Glady 1750. a 1720, while tail to good lots brought 1850. a 170, and superior to ordinary 120. a 180. Trade is mileb cows continued light, and all grades, except extra, favored the buyer. We quote the range \$45 a \$125. Veal calves were in moderate demand prime 11140. a 120., and inferior to common 7c. a 11140. The market for sheep and lambs was dull and depressed, and prices were a shade easier, at 7140. a 8c. for extra. 7c. a 7%c. for prime, and 5c. a 7c. for inferior to com mon. Lambs ranged at from \$5 to \$8 50 per head. Th hog market has ruled quite active, and with a falling off In the receipts an advance of Mc. per lb. was establish About twenty-five car loads were on sale at the Fortiet street yards yesterday, and were disposed of at the fol-lowing quotations:-7%c. a 7%c. for heavy prime corn End, 7c. a 750. for fair to good, and 650 a 7c. for com-mon and rough. The total receipts were 5.961 poores.

67 milch cows, 1,698 veal cuives, 15,445 sheep and lambs

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches from Mexico are dated in Qu retaro May 26, and come direct from the corresp of the Hurain, who sustained the siege inside the town with Maximilian. The Emperor and all his Mexican generals were alive except Mendez, who was shot for remaining concealed after the surrender, and Maximo Campos, who attempted to escape with four thousand dollars at the time of the surrender. None others are known to have been shot, though all the French officers are missing. The Princess Salm-Salm, an American lady, is said to have interested so power-tills with Juneau at the constraints of Maximal. an American Lady, is said to have interesded so powerfully with Juares as to receive the promise of Maximilan's safety and that of her husband, Prince Saim-Saim, who was an officer in the United States Army during the rebellion in this country. Miramen was expected to die of the wounds he had reecived. Lopes, who betrayed the garrison, is to receive \$46,000 in gold for his treschery. Maximilian was still lying ill from dysentery. A few weeks before the surrender he was decorated with the Cross of Knight Commander of the Moxican Military Order, by his leading generals for his bravery under fire, and self-denia during the campaigns. He has issued a proclamation to the people of Mexico, in which he acknowledges that the valor and patriotism of the republican forces have destroyed his power, charges Louis Napoleon with cowardioe and infamy in descring him, and says that when the news of his fall and death reaches Europe, the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the French Emperor on account of his blood, He desires that his fate may serve as a warning to all ambitions and incautious princes, and, as a last word, recommends to the Mexican people to ennoble with their virtues the political cause of the flag they sustain. Another despatch says that Escobedo had ordered court martial to convene for the trial of Maximilian The official list shows the number of officers capture to have been four hundred and thirty-seven. General Gomez, at Tampico, had declared for Ortega, but a portion of his garrison, favorable to Juarez, had revolte and a bloody fight ensued, in which the revolting party were worsted. Some of them took refuge on the United We have files from Japan dated at Yokohama, March

30. The Japan Times of that day reports:—The French Minister returned on the 28th inst. from Osaka, where he has been visiting the Shogoon. He has had several interviews with his Highness, who received him very graciously. All doubts respecting the opening of the great Southern port on the first of January next are now removed. A high dignitary has arrived in Jedde with commissions for the officers whose ence will be rendered necessary in by the establishment of foreign trade. is no other political news of any importance The searcity of money among native dealers continuing we have to report a limited business in most kinds of imported goods. As the value of the dollar, however has slightly receded, blearances of goods previously sold cotton, rice and arms is decidedly lessened, and the at tention of our customers, for so many menths directed strongly to these articles, appears likely to revert to staple, imports. Rice has fallen off eighty cents per picul Gray shirtings have slightly improved in value. Fancy cottons and woollens of all kinds have been completely neglected, and even black cloth must be classed among unsaleable articles. Sugar is lower for medium kinds, Silk has recoded in price. Tea is slightly easier. Freights

dull. Exchange in limited demand Among our reconstruction items [to-day will be found several articles of vital interest, the vetoes of the President on the original and supplementary bills being among the most important as showing the President's own views regarding the powers of the military com-manders in the South, a question which is being consid-erably agitated since the issue of the Attorney General's Louisiana, to General Sheridan on his removal from office, and the letter of General Longstreet, in which he cuts loose from the Democratic party because it denies the franchise to negroes.

John H. Surratt was produced in Court, at Washington, John H. Surratt was produced in Court, at Washington, yesterday, to stand his trial for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. His counsel expressed themselves as ready to proceed with the trial, and the District Attorney said that the prosecution were also ready, but before proceeding further he submitted a petition challenging the jury panel as not having been drawn according to law, and read an affidavit of the Register of Washington in support of his motion. Some discussion ensued, but at port of his motion. Some discussion ensued, but at the request of counsel for the defence, a recess was

The Constitutional Convention reassembled, acc te adjournment, at Albany yesterday, but after the reading of the journal adjourned again until this morning, no quorum being present.

General Howard, finding that the negroes will drink

and the Sons of Temperance will not admit them into their organizations, has advised his officers to organize white men may also be admitted. He also desires the names of officers of the Bureau who are intemperate to

se reported to him.

McCiellan and Vanderbilt trotted on the Fashio Course yesterday mile heats to wagens for a stake of \$2,000. Four heats were trotted, McClellan winning the first, second and fourth, the third being declared

dead heat. The best time made was 2:30%. The Indian war has commenced vigorously in Arize and Idaho. The red men have attacked the ranches in the neighborhood of Forts Prescott and Whipple, and arge quantities of stock are being stolen by them daily John M. Washington, Mayor of Newbern, N. C., has declined to take the eath of office required by General

Elsewhere in the HERALD this morning we publish some official correspondence which will throw some the United States, England and France in the struggle between Spain and the allied republics of Chile and

lions of those concerns, their reckless misappropria normous profits and increasing powers.

The expedition intended to take possession of the newly discovered island in the North Pacific in the name f the United States sailed on Tuesday last from San

Our letters from the South relate to matters in Virinia and North and South Carolina, The mills of the Hartford Carpet Company, at Tariff.

ville, Conn., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss amounts to \$1,000,000 over and above the in General Sherman, with the concurrence of Secretary

Stanton, has agreed to allow Governor Hunt, of Colora to equip five hundred volunteers for Indian service. ator Wade's excursion party was welcomed in Lawrence, Kansas, by an enthusiastic crowd yesterday, when Messra. Wade and Covode made speeches. The former urged the enfranchisement of all classes, without regard to color or sex.

A bonded warehouse on Greenwich street was robbe by burglars on Sunday night of \$8,000 worth of black silks and velvets. It is presumed they were concealed in the premises at the time of closing up. Two watch dogs usually kept on the premises were found strangled and thrown into Beach street.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Genera Term, yesterday, for the confirmation by the Court of the report and assessment of the commissioners in the mat-ter of the extension of Church street from Fulton to Morris street. It appears from the report that citizens and public property have been assessed for this improvement nearly \$3,000,000, and the costs have amounted to \$84,000. The argument is adjourned to Friday next.

Chief Justice Chase has ordered the summoning of
the Grand and Petit Juries in the Circuit Court as

Raleigh. No distinction of color is to be made. The Harvard Regatta took place yesterday, the Junior crews winning the first race of three miles, between lapstreaks, in twenty-one minutes and fifty-five seconds. and the Scientifics winning the second race, which was for the same distance, between shells, in twenty minutes

and twenty-three seconds.

The Texas Legislature, having abolished two judicia districts, the judges of which were strong Union men, for the purpose of getting rid of them on account of their political opinions, General Sheridan has seened an order nullifying the act and reinstating the two judges

is their places.

Several old members of the municipal governmen of Mobile recently refused to accept a reappointment to their old offices after having been removed. General Swayne has therefore ordered that the vacancies be filled General Sheridan and Governor Wells-President Johnson's View of the Power of the Generale Under the Military Bill.

There is some clamor for the removal of General Sheridan. This clamor originates with the radicals, who are disgusted at the removal of Wells, the radical Governor of Louisiana-disgusted at little Phil for venturing to see that a republican could abuse his position, and for boldly enforcing the law without considering what party might be aggrieved by it. They urge the removal of Sheridan on the ground that in displacing Wells he has transcended the powers given him by the law. In this they throw to the President what might at first glance seem a very pleasant bait-a chance to take action against the Reconstruction law, to limit and restrict its force at the instance and advice and for the benefit of the very party that made it. But the President cannot do this. He cannot remove Sheridan for the removal of Wells, because in this course Sheridan has evidently been guided by the President's own interpretation of the law. For some months the Generals have been waiting for Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the law to tell them what their powers were, and they have waited in vain. The Attorney General has indeed given a muddy opinion on those points of the law relating to voters and candidates, but not a word as to the status and powers of the commanders in their relations with the civil authority. They have thus been compelled to interpret the law for themselves or to take those broad interpretations of it hitherto given by the President. If General Sheridan has done the latter his rebuke cannot come from the Executive chamber. If he has acted on his own interpretation of the law it is remarkable that he and the President have seen it in precisely the same light, and Mr. Johnson cannot condemn another for doing what he himself saw would be inevitable if the laws

were put in operation.

We find Mr. Johnson's interpretation of the reconstruction laws in his two veto messages sent to Congress when these laws were submitted for his approval. We publish parts of these messages in another part of to-day's paper. Of the original reconstruction law Mr. Johnson said it "places all the people of the ten States under the absolute domination of the military rulers." Further be declares "the power thus given to the commanding officer is that of an absolute monarch—his mere will is to take the place of all law." Again, the President said of the commander of a district, "He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such ways as in his discretion may seem proper." Moreover, "he may make a criminal code of his own," and "if he gives a trial before punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy; not because he is commanded so to do." Such are the very clear declarations of the President's veto of the original Military bill, passed over his head by Congress. He also vetoed the Supplemental bill, and in that used expressions as to the scope of the law not less instructive regarding the power of commanders. He said the law gives to the people the alternative fither to accept negro suffrage or "submit indefinitely to the rigor of martial law, without a single attribute of freemen." He characterized the condition of the States under the law as an "absolute military despotism." Now, if the commander is an absolute despot, he may remove any one within the limits of his district. If his "will is law" he can make or unmake governors as their actions may suit his sense of propriety. However radicals may clamor, whatever disgust the removal of Wells may stir in his party, it is clear that the President is estopped by his own utterances from taking any action in the matter against Sheridan, based on the notion that he has transcended his powers. Mr. Johnson was perhaps the only legal authority consulted by the General.

Moreover, the American people accepted the establishment of military government in the South in the full knowledge and conviction that it was an evil, but believing that it afforded the shortest and safest way out of the trouble. The confederacy had obliterated civil society and the real government of law. Davis and his adherents had established military law-bad kept up a military despotism for four years, and in those four years the country had become so demoralized that it was not expected that it could come suddenly into the quiet condition of civil society as existing at the peaceable North. Only military rule and despotic authority could be strong enough for such turbulent elements as were brought into existence Thus there was hardly a choice. The people saw military law set above all other in a case under the constitution where "the public safety required it"-in such a case as those in which the Senate of Rome appointed a dietator. They regard this military rule, however, as only a preliminary—only a means of controlling turbulence and bringing society to a state when the government of law may once more prevail; but in the vigorous action of Sheridan against corrupt men of every class they see military rule fulfilling the exact service required of it. They will not find fault because this action happens to fall heavily on a politician of the dominant party. In that fact the country sees only the impartial justice of the soldier. Governor Wells' manifesto against Sheridan is a piece of contemptible scolding in the vein of Wendell Phillips, and will not improve its writer's position. It is only necessary to say of it that it vaguely intimates a charge that General Sheridan was a "skulker" on an occasion when there were bullets in the air. If that is a specimen of Wells' defence against Sheridan he had better leave himself unde-

Preaching in the Theatres.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Brooklyn, preached a sermon last Sunday at the Park theatre, in that city, and advocated the opening of all the New York theatres on the Sabbath for preaching, after the fashion prevailing in London. The City of Churches might be supposed to be able to do without a special Sunday service of this description; but the suggestion regarding the New York theatres may be a very good one. Our theatres are of no value as they are at present managed, and no person cares about attending the performances. Even the papers that are paid for puffing them are compelled to give them up as a bad job, and are all coming round to the HERALD'S views and denouncing them as nuisances and impositions. It might

between two performances of the Black Crook, on Saturday and Monday; but probably the only way to redeem the character of our theatres and induce the people to visit them is to hand them over to the saints. Such a radical change of proprietorship might effect a reform.

The Mexican News-Maximilian's Farewell

By special telegram we have dates from Mexico relative to the fate of Maximilian up to the 26th of May. The capture of Querétaro is entirely confirmed. The city was betrayed into the hands of Recobedo on the 15th of May, and Maximilian and all his officers, four hundred and fifty in number, were captured. Only one of the most noted among the imperialists was shot—the famous Mendez—who has figured in many of the most desperate acts of horror which have made the Mexican

A court martial has been ordered for th trial of Maximilian. The fallen Emperor has issued a farewell address to his "countrymen," in which he sharply charges Napoleon with being the cause of his misfortunes and failure in Mexico, and closes with a few words of solemn warning to all "ambitious and in-

cautious princes." The same American lady who interceded with Porfirio Diaz to save the leading imperialists in the city of Mexico had bravely made ber way to the headquarters of Escobedo, which resulted in an interview between him and the Prince Maximilian, whose life will now undoubtedly be spared, as will the lives of nearly all the foreigners who have figured with him in this last bold defence of the empire. Thus ends the empire. The liberals, since the evacuation by the French, appear to have made a commercial transaction of it; and it is a curious fact that just sixtythree days clapsed between the time Bazaine left Vera Cruz and the capture of Queretarosixly days' note, with three days of grace.

It is now simply a question of time when Maximilian can return to his own vine and fig tree. Our correspondent has been with him through all his troubles, and has, through the HERALD, given him much of his glory. We advise Maximilian, therefore, to let the HERALD representative take him under his protecting care and escort him to New York or Washington, where he will be turned over to the Austrian Minister for safe transportation home. Before the liberals liberate him, however, they will have him tried in the courts of the nation, and have the justice of the invasion, the crimes committed by the invaders, and the whole workings and action of the empire, wherever it has had control, thoroughly nvestigated, and thus enable the world to udge, by the evidence, what the real condition of the country has been and is; for in the conflicting accounts, from both sides, it has been very d'flicult for the world to understand the merits of the Mexican struggle for nationality. Such a trial will be a valuable contribution to the history of the times, and, from the connection that the Mexican invasion had with our own rebellion, of great interest

to our people. It now becomes necessary on the part of the republican government to commence the work of reconstruction and bring order out of chaos. We are engaged in a similar work, and it remains to be seen which nation will first succeed in re-establishing a peaceable condition of the opposing elements. If we are the first to succeed, much of our energetic blood will demand more room, and we caution Mexico that we are marching towards the frontier. Our blood, not finding room in old channels will in time of freshets overflow, and if Mexico does not adopt the American ideas of progress she will find it forced upon her by the irresistible tide of humanity flowing westward from Europe, and, despite ourselves, taking one slice not. Whether Mexico now retains her territory intact depends entirely upon her rulers. they open wide their doors to the civilizing tide they will advance with us, but if they hesitate to spring into the track of the nineteenth

century they are lost. Small Partisans in the Constitutional Con

Greeley and James Brooks, who are mem bers of the Constitutional Convention, have already shown themselves to be the morest partisans, without a single qualification to fit them for representatives in a body intrusted with the revision of the organic law of the State. They are editors of New York papers and have been members of Congress, either of which positions might be supposed to fit a man of ordinary intelligence for the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon the dele gates at Albany; yet both Greeley and Brooks have been belittling the Convention by paltry exhibitions of partisanship since the first day of its session. The truth is, Greeley appears to have had an intellectual collapse since his unbounded philanthropy induced him to become straw bail for Jeff Davis, and he will evidently have to begin again at the A B C of politics. Brooks is in no better condition. Ever since his unfortunate career in Congress, when he prevented the South from ecuring a very mild tonic of reconstruction. and aided Thad Stevens in forcing down the Southern throat the black dose of the Military bill, he seems to have lost his head and fallen nto a condition of drivelling copperheadism If the Convention is to do any good, it will have to ignore them both, and pay no attention to their partisan jargon.

What Has Become of the Boulevard? Can Mr. O'Gorman, the Counsel to the Corporation, account for the long delay that has occurred in the opening of the Boulevard? We understand that a law was passed by the Legislature giving power to the Central Park Commissioners to forthwith open the grand Boulevard all around the island. This will be one of the greatest improvements, after the Park itself, ever made in the metropolis, and will add immensely to the beauty of the city, the value of real estate and the general enjoyment of the inhabitants. Yet there is an naccountable and deplorable delay in the work. There is a rumor going around that the Counsel to the Corporation has been searching into the law and has managed to discover come authority or pretence for multiplying ndefinitely the commissioners to appraise the property, as required by the act, and for turnng this great public work into a profitable ob, as has been done in the case of every city aprovement for the last ten or twelve years. We are not disposed to credit this rumor when appear singular to have a religious service and We are not disposed to credit this rumor when a nious sermon on Sunday sandwiched in we recall the circumstances under which the

the part of the pa

Counsel to the Corporation obtained his office. Was it for such a purpose as this that the Heralp and the people of New York supported Mr. O'Gorman as an honest friend of city reform and elected him Counsel to the Corpo

The Coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

Our special cable despatches from the

different European centres were yesterday full of interest. By one of them we learned that the great coronation pageant at Pesth, regarding which such expectations had been formed and about which so much has been written, had at last come off. Judged from a Hungarian point of view, we may say it has come off with complete success. Hungary has resumed her place as an independent nation with a crowned head of her own, and has obtained the formal recognition and ratification of those rights of which it has been the steady aim of the princes of the House of Hapsburg for three hundred years to rob her, and which were ultimately swept away by the very man who has now gladly accepted the crown of St. Stephen. Time works wondrous changes, and seldom have those changes been made more manifest in an individual life than they have been in that of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Francis Joseph who stamped out the Hungarian constitution and attached Hungary as a dependency to the Austrian crown on the 4th of March, 1848, and the Francis Joseph who on the 8th of June, 1867, performed a feat of which a Ducrow might have been envious, by galloping up Coronation Hill and brandish ing his sword towards the four points of heaven, are one and the same, yet how different! To many of the hundreds of thousands who witnessed the coronation the contrast must have presented itself. Glad as we are to record this other triumph of popular rights, and willing as we are to rejoice with the Hungarians in their new found liberty and independence, we cannot help, with our New World notions, regarding this coronation business as very much of a farce. It is scarcely conceivable that it can be again repeated. Such a meaningless display belongs as completely to the obsolete past as the Field of the Cloth of Gold or a mediæval tournament. If Hungary is to convert her newly acquired liberty and independence to any practical account it must be by other means than these. There is no lack of Jews in Hungary. Let the Hungarian people seek out some Jew statesman like Disraeli, who is now working such wonders with the old fashioned Norman aristocracy of England, or some Jew financiers like the Rothschilds, who will develop their national resources, and more good may be expected than can be looked for from such empty shows or from being able to boast of having a crowned head of their own.

date their present calendar, it is noticeable that the men who occupied the position of leaders in the Confederate army, almost to a man-wherever they have been heard at allhave cast their voices in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the South under the laws of Congress. They have welcomed the Military bill as a measure more mild than the South was prepared to expect. They have counselled a cheerful submission to all its prorisions, and look to a final settlement of the ssues of the war through its operation. In their own persons many of them have given practical evidence of their acceptance of the terms prescribed by Congress, by devoting themselves, some to commercial and some to educational pursuits, and otherwise contributing by their labor and good advice to bring the Southern mind into a proper chan-

General Longstreet on Reconstruction.

Since the surrender of Lee and Johnston

that hegira from which the Southern people

nel which may lead to harmony and the full vantages. There is, perhaps, none of this class who has spoken more words of wisdom to his countrymen than General Longstreet, whose etter we publish in another column. He takes the correct view of the present political situation of the South when he says that the principles which divided political parties before the war, having passed through all the gradations of argument and compromise, were finally arbitrated by the sword; were by that arbitrament decided in favor of the government, and have consequently lapsed from principles into law, and that it is therefore the duty of the South to abandon ideas which are now obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law established by the last resort known to civilized nations. He looks upon the Military bill and its amendments as peace offerings, which should be accepted in that spirit. Upon the question of negro suffrage he agrees with the majority of the intelligent men of the South-that it is a fixture which must be legally recognized, tolerated, whether for better or worse, and the rights acquired by the colored man under the law fully acknowledged. Upon this point many men in the South who were democrats in former times take issue with the democratic party now, in their desire to restrict the rights of the negro as an enfranchised citizen; and General Longstreet, no doubt, interprets the opinion of a large number of thinking men in the South when he admits that there is no longer anything tangible about the democratic party to hold on to, because all its issues were staked upon the war, and with the war were lost.

It is a notable feature in Southern society that discontent and sullen resistance to the inevitable condition of things only exist among the least intelligent portion of the community. These feelings are kept alive by the secession press, which furnishes the most pestilent as well as the most puerile literary material to the public. Happily, however, the political sentiments of these journals have but little weight with that class who are likely, from their position and influence, to mould public opinion. On the contrary, they are ignored by the most enlightened people, and are only available where ignorant minds can be inflamed, or a mob element excited. The value of such letters as those of General Longstreet and other Confederate soldiers, who represent the good sense, as well as the real chivalry of the South, can therefore be better comprehended when we regard their effect in neutralizing the pernicious teachings of the rebel newspapers and giving aid and comfort to those who are loyally disposed. We prefer to accept the sentiments of such men as Longstreet and his confrères of the Confederat army as the representative ideas of the Southera people, rather than the frothy balderdash of all the editorial Bob Acres who never pulled a trigger in either an honest or a mistaken cause.

The Next Presidency-Now is the Time for the From all parts of the country we hear of the

spontaneous expression of the people in favor of General Gaunt for the next Presidency. With the exception of the radical press and we do not discover that even that bitter political element is swinging unitedly in an opposite direction—the public journals are almost manimously in favor of Grant for the kighest office in the gift of the American people. Talk to men of sense and patriotism from the New England States, and you will find that Grant is the favorite, and that they will denounce the sharp and source criticisms upon his character, by such irreconcilable radicals as Wendell Phillips and others, in the severest tones of indignation. Talk to a Middle State man, from the heart of the great State of New York, and you will always hear the name of Grant mentioned approvingly when an inquiry is made in regard to the next Presidency. Proceed farther West, and you will find that the public voice loudly proclaims for Grant, "first, last and always," except here and there where the weak voice of a Chase officeholder or a national bank director is heard saying that he "is not prepared as yet to give an opinion on the subject." Go down South, and the men who confess Grant to have been their conqueror select him as their standard bearer and accepted champion in the next Presidential campaign. Therefore now is the time for the people irrespective of all parties, to unite in prelimi-

nary action looking to a comprehensive and powerful organization, one that will completely revolutionize and overwhelm all mere partisan combinations in the next Presidential election. Now is the time for the people to meet, organize and communicate with each other, without recognizing either of the old corrupt political parties or their rotten outcroppings of mean, shabby and irresponsible little factions. Look at the work of these old parties-the rebellion, with its untold horrors; the alienation of one section of our people from the other; the accumulation of a moun tain of national debt that, "pile Pelion on Ossa," or the debt of France and England one upon the other, you will scarcely find its equal in magnitude and direct oppressiveness upon the people. Look at a crippled foreign comnerce and a stagnant internal trade. Look at the corruption that blackens the national capital, overshadows the halls of State legislation, and renders insecure even the commonest but most sacred ties of life and humanity. Even a convention to reform by constitutional provisions some of these grievances is met at the threshold of its proceedings by the bloody death of one of its most prominent members for the alleged commission of a crime against civilized society. There is no safety, no justice, no law, no reli gion under the present debased system of political management. It is all crime-grabbing, corruption, commercial prostration, and moral and political prostitution—as the law is now administered and society is now organized.

The parties that produce these political evils and crimes demand a thorough breaking up. It can be accomplished by the reconstruction of the law-making and the law-administering powers. Under the influence of this great movement the South can be more readily re constructed and the prosperity of that moaning section of the country be restored. The whole country will rejoice in this humanising revival, and the old corrupt, vicious and demoralizing parties, with their intrigues for Chase, Ben Wade, Stanton, or anybody else,

go to the wall. Let the work at once be commenced in this State, by city, town and county action, for the coming fall compaign. It can be done in private or public assemblages, provided the old politicians are kept out. The people will thus be prepared to enter the field next year restoration of peace, with all its substantial ad- well organized and equipped for a short, share and decisive campaign for the Presidency, or in the event of the radicals bringing their rebel batteries to bear too strongly, to declare, in the words of their heroic leader, "We will aght

it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Going Back to the Original State of Society For the want of laws to punish crime, or from crime being unpunished by such laws as we have, it is evident we are going back to the original state of society, when every man was a law to himself and redressed with his own hand the real or supposed evils committed against him. This fact was brought forcibly before us in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bacon. delivered in Brooklyn on Sunday and published in the HERALD yesterday. The theme was chiefly on the Stanwix Hall tragedy, as it is mildly called, or, in other words, the deliberate killing of Mr. Hiscock; but the preacher branched off to other cases and subjects, to show the want of laws, or a proper execution of them, and the consequent demoralization of society. There is no law in this State to punish adultery as a criminal offence. It is merely one of damages; consequently the aggrieved parties make a law for themselves and commit another crime. The killing of Hiscock by Cole is a case in point. The last crime is lost sight of in contemplating the first. The public and juries turn their attention to finding out rather how far the adulterer was guilty than to the crime of the murderer. At the pres ent time the dead alleged adulterer is on trial, and not the living murderer. Can we wonder, then, that such crimes are frequent? May we not expect many more of them while the laws are so loose and inefficient and public sentiment is so-demoralized? And why should all the penalty of adultery fall upon one of the guilty parties? If a man can deliberately take the life of another under such circumstances without punishment, may not any one, from vindictiveness or bad feeling, execute vengeance upon his fellow man under the presumption of adultery? Unpunished crime is the seed of other erimes.

But the cause of crime is not only in the want of laws to meet it, nor in a demoralized public sentiment in such a case as this of Hiscock and Cole; it is found also in the loose administration of existing laws. For instance, we frequently hear of notorious forgers and other great criminals being let loose upon society again before they have served out half or a third of their sentence. At this very time great efforts are being made by men occupying most respectable positions and by a set of pseudo-philanthropists to get one of the greatest and most notorious forgers out of the State Prison, and their influence is such that they will probably succeed. Need we be surprised to hear of plenty of forgeries when such criminals are thus white washed ?